

# Evaluating the Global Ocean Biogeochemistry models used in the Global Carbon Budget with the International Ocean Model Benchmarking (IOMB) system.

## Scientific Objectives

- ✓ To evaluate the global ocean carbon cycle model performance using the International Ocean model benchmarking System (IOMB).
- ✓ To include/develop targeted metrics with respect to the ocean carbon sink assessment.

## Methods

### International Ocean Model Benchmarking (IOMB) System.

- ✓ A python-based open-source, multi-model validation tool for evaluating the overall performance of the ocean carbon cycle models, using a set of statistical metrics including bias, RMSE, annual cycle phasing, spatial distribution etc (Fu et. a., 2022), developed from International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB) System (Collier et. al., 2018, Hoffmann et. al., 2014).

- ✓ The relative errors ( $\epsilon$ ) are computed and transform them into normalised scores on the unit interval via an exponential function given by  $s = e^{-\alpha\epsilon}$ ,
- ✓ The overall score ( $S_{overall}$ ) for a given variable and the data is a composite of the suite of metrics

$$S_{overall} = \frac{S_{bias} + 2S_{rmse} + S_{phase} + S_{iav} + S_{dist}}{1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1}$$

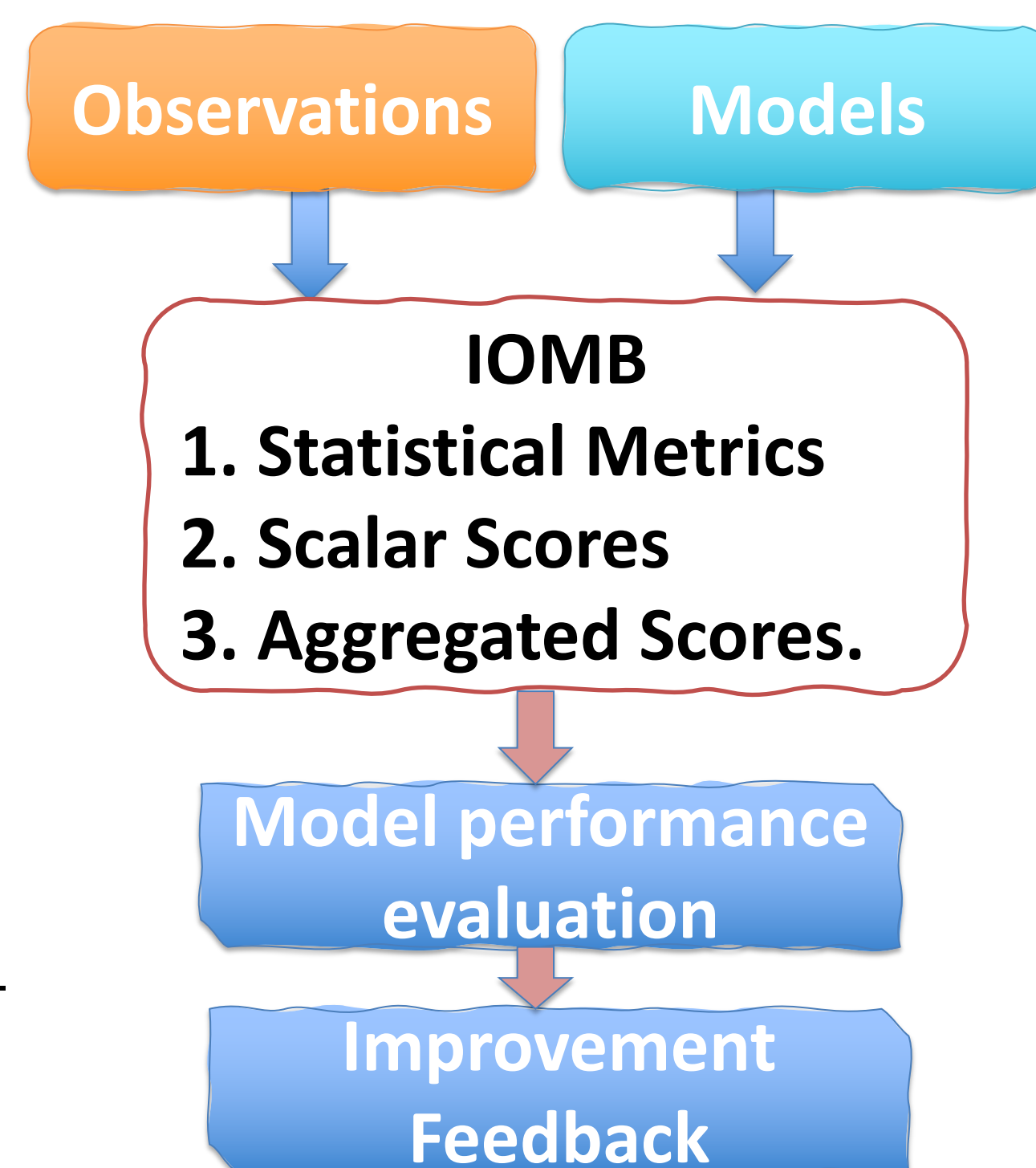
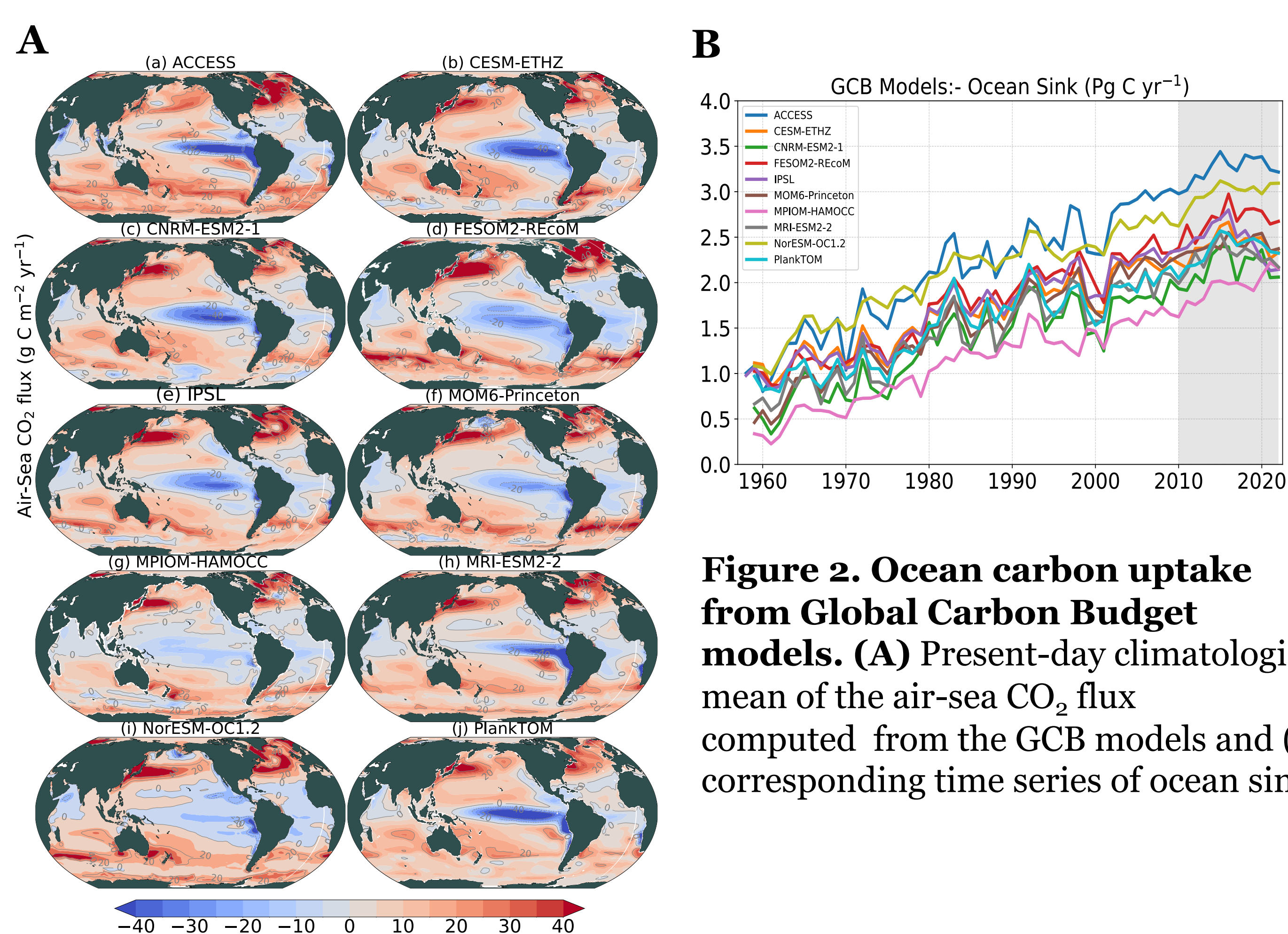


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of International Ocean Model Benchmarking System.

## Present day mean of air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> flux from GCB models



- ✓ Biases and uncertainties in the GCB model estimates of the ocean carbon sink may be due to imperfections in the representation of physical (e.g., transport, mixing) and biogeochemical processes, as well as in the forcing fields.

## Preliminary Results

### Scores generated using IOMB System.

#### (a) Sea Surface Temperature (b) Sea Surface Salinity

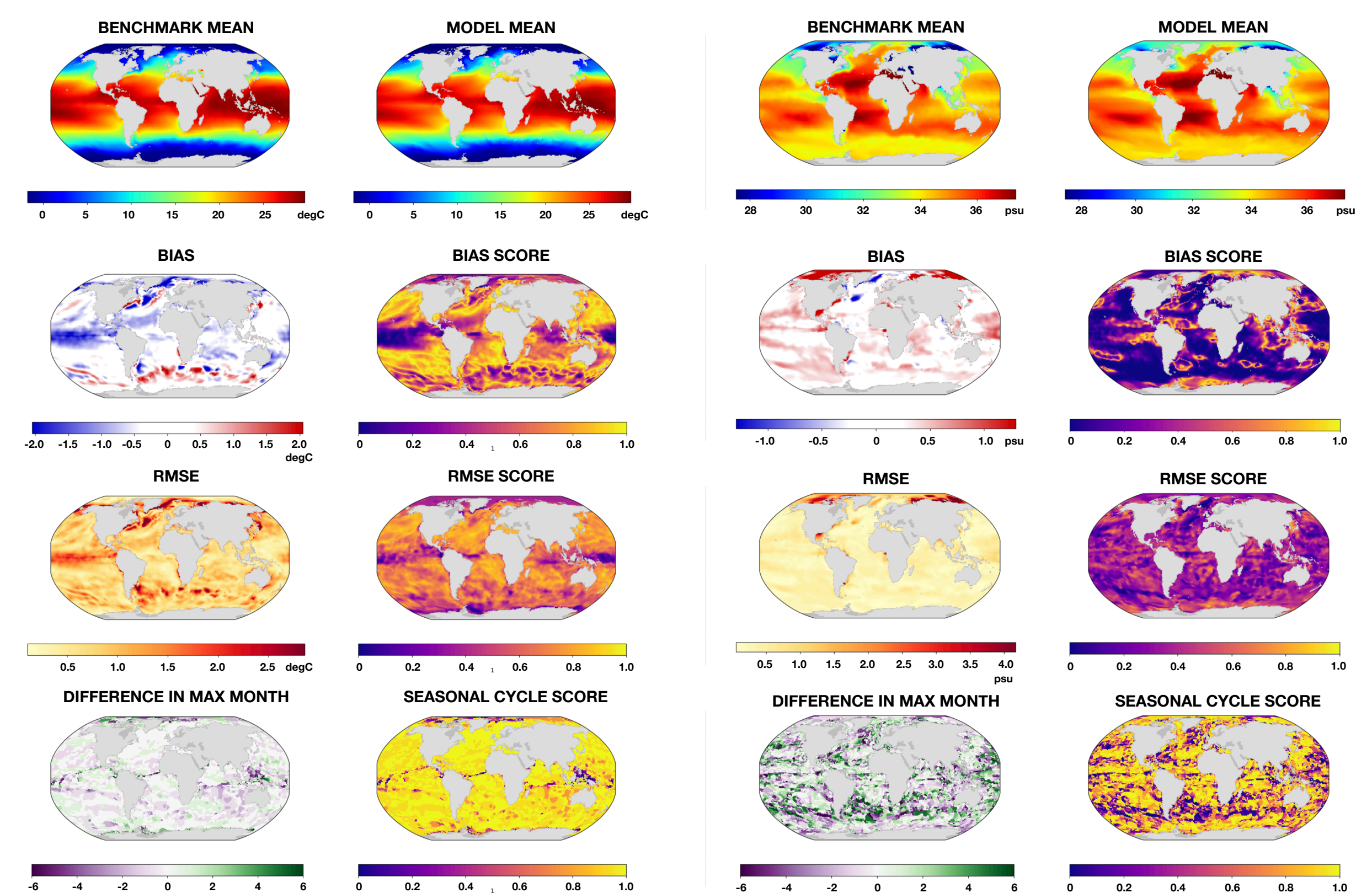


Figure 3. IOMB generated spatial maps of statistical metrics for a single model and its corresponding scores for (a) sea surface temperature and (b) sea surface salinity from the model FESOM2-RECoM.

### Overall Score of GCB models from the IOMB system

	ACCESS	CESM-ETHZ	CNRM	FESOM2-RECoM	IPSL	MOM6-Princeton	MRI-ESM2	NorESM_OC1	PlankTOM
<b>Physical drivers</b>									
<b>Temperature</b>									
Sea Surface Temperature	0,791	0,803	0,783	0,774	0,78	0,788	0,796	0,769	0,723
Temperature at 200m	0,283	0,282	0,281	0,285	0,281	0,286	0,282	0,288	0,274
Temperature at 700m	0,153	0,151	0,151	0,151	0,153	0,154	0,152	0,154	0,152
<b>Salinity</b>									
Sea Surface Salinity	0,528	0,573	0,55	0,521	0,533	0,549	0,558	0,526	0,554
Salinity at 200m	0,281	0,309	0,284	0,291	0,324	0,301	0,302	0,319	0,28
Salinity at 700m	0,175	0,189	0,2	0,183	0,229	0,185	0,203	0,198	0,179
<b>Mixed Layer Depth</b>									
Mixed Layer Depth		0,655	0,631	0,51	0,514	0,624	0,525	0,549	
<b>Carbon</b>									
<b>Alkalinity</b>									
Surface Alkalinity	0,39	0,437	0,431		0,415	0,392	0,415	0,425	0,398
<b>Dissolved Inorganic Carbon</b>									
Dissolved Inorganic Carbon	0,429	0,425	0,441		0,438	0,417	0,441	0,43	0,393
<b>Ecosystems</b>									
<b>Chlorophyll</b>									
Sea Surface Chlorophyll		0,368		0,374	0,355	0,37	0,325	0,328	
Chlorophyll at 100m		0,415		0,377	0,432	0,417	0,407	0,382	
Chlorophyll at 200m		0,313		0,278	0,375	0,326	0,339	0,272	
<b>Oxygen</b>									
Sea surface oxygen						0,521	0,515	0,524	
Oxygen at 100m						0,468	0,46	0,469	
Oxygen at 200m						0,456	0,465	0,438	

Figure 4. International Ocean Model Benchmarking System generated overall score for GCB models: Summary of overall score for GCB models with special reference to physical drivers: temperature (surface, 200m, 700m), salinity (surface, 200m, 700m), chlorophyll (surface, 100m, 200m), and oxygen (surface, 100m, 200m), respectively. All scores are generated via validating against WOA/GLODAPv2.2022 observations. All scores are relative to the corresponding models in the row. Grey colour represents no data available.

## Summary and Outlook

- ✓ Preliminary analysis suggests that the overall score of the physical drivers in the GCB models are better than that of the carbon and ecosystem variables.
- ✓ Furthermore, the addition of new targeted metrics (Revelle factor, AMOC, stratification indices, CFCs) and more observational data is inevitable to understand the full carbon cycle in GCB models.